

Mexico representative of *R. Lasii*, to which *R. magna* is not nearly related. The following measurements in μ are from the new lot of *R. Cockerellæ*:—

Middle leg: femur + trochanter 174; tibia 129; tarsus 63.

Antennæ: (1) 30, (2) 30, (3) 18, (4) 33, (5) 21, (6) 27, (7) 63. 6-jointed phase: (1) ?, (2) 30, (3) 42, (4) 21, (5) 28, (6) 66.

I take this opportunity to describe the following species of the allied genus *Phenacoccus*:—

Phenacoccus Wilmattæ, sp. n.

♀.—Brownish olivaceous; without lateral tassels; no ovisac observed; surface sparsely mealy; length when mounted $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim.; body pinkish after boiling in potash; legs and antennæ pale brown; legs very sparsely hairy; middle leg with femur + trochanter $213\ \mu$ (width of femur 87), tibia 150, tarsus 89; claw with a small denticle on inner side near tip; hind tibia 180 long, 42 broad; hind tarsus 75 long, 21 broad; body not hairy; bristles of anal ring about $90\ \mu$ long; caudal lobes not at all produced; rostral loop short, not nearly reaching to middle legs; second joint of antennæ conspicuously broader than third, and always longer.

Antennæ: 9-jointed phase, formula 2 9 3 1 5 (4 6 7 8); segments, (1) 39, (2) 54, (3) 45, (4) 30, (5) 36, (6) 30, (7) 30, (8) 30, (9) 48. 8-jointed phase: formula 8 2 (1 3) (5 7) (4 6); segments, (1) 42, (2) 54–60, (3) 42, (4) 27, (5) 30–33, (6) 27, (7) 30–33, (8) 81–87.

Hab. Beulah, N. M., 8000 feet, on *Viola* aff. *pedatifida*, May 11 (*Wilmattæ* *P. Cockerell*).

Allied to *P. americanæ*. Easily known by the remarkably thick hind tibia, which is much broader than its tarsus. The four other legs are quite ordinary.

XI.—On a Collection of Butterflies made by George Migeod, Esq., in Northern Nigeria between September 1899 and January 1900. By ARTHUR G. BUTLER, Ph.D.

THE collection of which this is an account is chiefly interesting owing to the strong North-eastern character of the species, tending to confirm the evidence in favour of a complete connexion between Western and Eastern types above the Equator. It was obtained at Yelva Lake, Borgu.

Species new to the Museum and others poorly represented in our cabinets are in this collection, also a remarkable series of *Charaxes epijasius* which we had previously received from Senegal, Abyssinia, and the White Nile; both wet and dry phases of *Precis antilope* occur.

Five examples of *Zeritis amine* are in the collection; with regard to this species, which Prof. Aurivillius assumes to be the *Z. neriene* of Boisduval, one must note what the Professor himself says:—"In Boisduval's figure of *Zeritis neriene* the neuration, as usually in the figures of this author, is quite incorrectly figured, and the hind wings drawn from an example in which the tails were broken off." To this note may be added that the *Z. neriene* of Boisduval is not described, the upper surface of the wings is not figured, the under surface (if intended to represent what I described as *Z. amine*) is quite incorrect in pattern, the anal lobe is omitted, and, lastly, the locality is uncertain, though Boisduval thought it might be Guinea. In short, we have no evidence whatever that Boisduval's insect was intended for "*Z. amine*," beyond a general similarity in the pattern of the under surface. His insect may have been generically distinct, the upper surface may have been entirely dissimilar, the locality may have been anywhere in the Ethiopian Region. Without evidence no species should be sunk into the rank of a synonym, nor should an acknowledged utterly incorrect and partial illustration of an undescribed insect be ranked as of any scientific value; if proved to be fictitious, it should be treated exactly in the same way as Petiver's figure of *Papilio ecclipsis*, and ignored.

Two other Lycanidæ of interest were obtained—*Catochrysops cyclopterus* and *Chilades alberta*; the first an Abyssinian form, the second an insect occurring in Equatorial Africa. In the Pierinæ the Eastern *Teracolus opalescens* occurs, whereas I should have expected that either *T. maimuna* or *T. eris* would have been the representative form of Northern Nigeria. However, to anyone with an eye for form and pattern it is impossible to mistake one insect for the other, the outline of the white area in the primaries of the males being most characteristic: the apical spots, however, are rather characteristic of the Western than the Eastern form; and if this peculiarity of Nigerian examples should prove to be constant, it might become necessary to regard them as representing another subspecies of the *T. eris* group.

Two males of *Caprona adelica* were obtained, corresponding in all respects with Karsch's figure of the female; it therefore seems probable that M. Mabille confounded two species under

his *Stethotrixa heterogyna*, and that *C. adelica* is really distinct from *C. pilaana*, or it may be that *C. pilaana* is the wet phase of the species and *C. adelica* the dry. A male of what I take to be *Kedestes? lentiginosa*, Holland, has the transparent brand on the secondaries and general character of *Parosmodes Morantii*; I think it belongs to that genus. Two Hesperiidæ are new to science.

The following is a list of the species:—

Melanitis solandra, <i>Fabr.</i>	Argiolaus menas, <i>Druce.</i>
Monotrichtis saftiza, <i>Hew.</i>	— calisto, var., <i>Hew.</i>
— milyas, <i>Hew.</i>	Zeritis amine, <i>Butl.</i>
Charaxes epijasius, <i>Reiche.</i>	Syntarucus telicanus, <i>Lang.</i>
— achaemenes, <i>Feld.</i>	Azanus moriqua, <i>Wlgr.</i>
— Kirkii, <i>Butl.</i>	Catochrysops cyclopterus, <i>Butl.</i>
— varanes, <i>Cram.</i>	Chilades alberta, <i>Butl.</i>
Precis boopis, <i>Trim.</i>	— trochilus, <i>Freyer.</i>
— clelia, <i>Cram.</i>	Neolycaena cissus, <i>Godt.</i>
— amestris, <i>Drury.</i>	Mylothris chloris, <i>Fabr.</i>
— antilope, <i>Feisth.</i>	Teracolus opalescens, <i>Butl.</i>
Catacroptera cloanthe, <i>Cram.</i>	Catopsilia florella, <i>Fabr.</i>
Neptis agatha, <i>Cram.</i>	Sarangesa synstalmenus, var., <i>Karsch.</i>
Hypolimnas missippus, <i>Linn.</i>	Abantis nigeriana, sp. n.
Hamanumida dædalus, <i>Fabr.</i>	Caprona adelica, <i>Karsch.</i>
Lachnocnema bibulus, <i>Fabr.</i>	Pyrgus machacosa, <i>Butl.</i>
Axiocerses amanga, <i>Westw.</i>	Parosmodes lentiginosa, ♂, <i>Holl.</i>
Pilodeudoryx cærulea, <i>Druce.</i>	Kedestes protensa, sp. n.
Virachola livia, <i>Klug.</i>	
Hypolycaena philippus, <i>Fabr.</i>	

Descriptions of the new Species.

Abantis nigeriana, sp. n.

Allied to *A. zambeziaca*, *A. paradisea*, and *A. plerotica*: primaries smoky brown, veins darker; hyaline white spots as in *A. plerotica*, also a white dash below the extremity of the costal vein between the first and second subcostal branches, a white spot near the base of the cell, and two white dots at the base of the wing: secondaries creamy whitish, with the base, veins, and outer border, including the fringe, dark brown, the pattern being nearly as in *A. paradisea*: thorax spotted much as in *A. paradisea*, but the patagia very long, each with a white spot below the collar, a central white spot, and a deep orange tip; tufts at sides and extremity of thorax tawny orange; abdomen smoky grey at base and tip, silvery white in centre, with blackish dorsal stripe; anal tuft blackish at base, otherwise bright golden-orange; antennæ black, with the club creamy white below. Wings below with pattern as above, but the internal three fourths of primaries white,

interrupted externally by the interno-median fold and submedian vein, which are brown: secondaries snow-white; the costal and outer borders much blacker than above, the radial and median veins only blackish as they approach the border: pectus and palpi ochreous; venter white, with a dusky lateral line, which changes to pale ochreous on the posterior segments; sides ashy; anal tuft orange.

Expanse of wings 40-43 millim.

Three examples, 24th to 26th September, 1899.

Abantis plerotica was sent to us by Mr. Marshall from Mashonaland as *A. venosa*, together with the typical form. I suspect it is the wet phase of that species.

Kedestes protensa, sp. n.

Allied to *K. tucusa* of Trimen, but considerably larger, the costal margin of the primaries and abdominal margin of the secondaries much longer: secondaries above without discal markings and sometimes without the hairy white or buffish spot at the end of the cell: on the under surface the colouring is richer, the costal and apical areas of the primaries, with the submarginal spots, being buff shading into orange; the secondaries buffish stone-colour alternated with orange somewhat as in *K. mohozutza*; the black spots of the discal series on the secondaries do not form a regular **W**, as in *K. tucusa*, but run almost parallel to the submarginal series; there is also a tapering submedian dusky streak from the outer margin to the base.

Expanse of wings 35 millim.

22nd, 24th, and 26th September, 1899.

XII.—On a few Undescribed Rhynchota.

By W. L. DISTANT.

Fam. Pentatomidæ.

Subfam. SCUTELLERINÆ.

Hyperoncus uniformis, sp. n.

Above ochraceous; thickly, finely, and darkly punctate, sparingly covered with very minute black spots; sternum and legs ochraceous, coarsely darkly punctate; abdomen brownish ochraceous, with a broad, central, ill-defined fascia, the stigmal spots and lineate macular lateral margins ochraceous: the abdomen is also coarsely punctate, much less so